DAILY HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16.

PROCLAMATION.

The closing scenes of a most eventful year bring with them the appropriate time to offer up to Divine Providence the tribute of our thanksgiving and praise. If, heretofere, such times have been observed, in anywise, in obedience to the demands of custom, rather than as a tiefes here, so that the skinnings might go into Resolved. That we commend to and urge grateful offering to God, the signal mercies and kindness the pockets of Indianapolis capitalists, who upon said League the importance of securing the pre-ent year, should surely awaken us to a newer | make in building up our own city. and faller realization than ever of the reverence and

again smiles upon the land; and the end shows that God

guiding the council of the nation. Our harvests have been plenteous, and the rewards of every branch of labor and industry have been ample. Neither famine nor per ilence have been known in our borders, and although we are ealled upon to lament the progress, nower and glory, are spread out before us. In view of these many blessings, and in compliance hereby appoint Thursday, the 7th of December next as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for his mercies, and earnessly recommend to the people of Indiana, that, laying aside their ordinary avocations, they assemble themselves together in their usual places of worship, and observe that day in the manner designated, bringing to God the incense of grateful hearts,

poor and needy around them. In witness whoreof, I have hereunto set my hand a the Executive Chamber, in Indianapolis, this 13th day of October, 1625.

and not forgetting to share their abundance with the

OLIVER P. MORTON. NELSON TRUSLER, Secretary of State.

Machiavelian Politics. About 1514, MACHIAVEL, a learned Italian wrote a small work entitled, The Prince. It was a work which has been abused beyond what it merited. It was the Novum Organum of political science; that is, it practiced the inductive method of teaching a prince or monapplied by Bacon to physical sciences. He collected examples, and from them drew his general propositions. Thus: he stated how such and such a prince had managed public affairs in given circumstances, and succeeded; and how such and such had managed and failed He then laid down his general rule to be followed, drawn from the successful operators, and his general rule to be avoided from the unsuccessful. The result of his inductive method of reasoning on the subject was that fraud, cor-Hence Machiavelian politics means governing by fraud, &c. It is manifest that the Republi-

lions of treasure were expended, when we were met by the same passion, the same prejudice and vindictiveness, stirred up in our midst by the radicals, that the "Union is not yet restored," that the "experiment" of President Johnson to restore the Union is a per, the champion of Republicanism.-He tells us that so long as "negro equality" is not recognized, so long "there can be no peace." So said Senator Wilson, and vet the Republican managers of this State brought him into it to speak for their ticket. He was careful not to define his position on negro suffrage. At Cortland he made an elaborate speech, but touched not upon the negro Being asked by a Republican, at dinner, why he had changed his tactics, said he: "If you are in face of the enemy, would you let them know what you were going to do? No, sir, win your victory first, and then carry your points afterwards!" This is the sequel of the result. The Republican managers of this State knew they dare not go into the canvass with a negro suffrage ticket, and they sugar-coated it. for all classes of the party; and to delude the poor classes, and preserve the wealthy, they sugar-coated the platform on the finances of the country, and contented themselves with fighting the canvass on the prejudices of the of the future! We have the result! Look over the canvass-look to election day, and find us a bondholder who was not either openly or covertly working for the Republica ticket! Look back and find us a rank abolitionist or negrosuffrage white man, or a qualified negro, who did not employ all his power and his own means against us! And why? We never had a better platform or a better ticket. It was headed by the best general in this State. The verist Republican dared not say anything against its merits. but the managers knew what we said we meant; they said pretty much the same things in their platform, but sugar-coated them to delude the masses, and hence the great efforts of the managers to defeat us. At first there was a stand-still in the radical camp. Horace Greely would not go the ticket, until he found out what Weed's platform meant. He was soon satisfied it meant anti-negro suffrage before election, and negro suffrage afterwardsa iti-bondocracy before the working classes, and exemption after the election. Then h supported the ticket with a will. His troop all over the State wheeled into line and a plan of attack was matured, issues disregarded, the ins drilled, the outs promised, the employ threatened, the corrupt bribed, the timid in-timidated, the boards of inspectors instructed, betting resorted to, bendholders marshalled. and the money bags scattered around the polls hence the Democracy was CRUSHED.

"But this is only a repulse-the Democrati party will rise purified and disinthralled and route the enemies of the country next year, The Mammon king cannot always rule-money bags cannot always be masters of the hoe and the spade-middle classes will not pay taxes much longer, and allow the rich man to they will rise up in their majesty and assert money from our people and vesting it in the every class, rather than accept many specitheir equal rights. They will soon see that another triumph of the opposition is but another triumph of the opposition

many others of the Republican leaders had de- people this active capital, convert it into bonds, command special atention. clared that the people of the North would not | we by that operation, convert so much netive ebey certain of the provisions of the Union | capital into dead. We now have money which | compact, but that the South should obey all; we have borrowed at two and a half per cent. the South revolted, set up an independent con- and we propose to voluntarily convert it, be- DEAR SIR: In conformity with the instrucfederacy, and made Davis its chief. Davis is fore due, into dead capital and pay six per tions of the Secretary of State, which you com- ed. now in military custody, and what should be cent on it. in the premises, notwithstanding the supposed at six per cent., a fair rate to our citizens. Our upon the necessity of waiting for the action of personal enmity of Johnson toward him on citizens pay the interest at the end of the Congress, renders it necessary to transfer to secount of an insult said to have been given by year, amounting to one hundred and cighty. New York the work of dividing the ground DAVIS to JOHNSON in the last session of Con- thousand dollars. The State then takes out gress in 1860-61, are resorting to remonstran- of this sum the amount she has to pay on the we fear, but would hope otherwise, of keeping ers thereof, being seventy-five thousand dolup excitement, ill-feeling between the North lars, pays it over, and has left the snug little and South, and of pressing the President, by sum of one hundred and five thousand dol- space in the exhibition which I have received haps political capital may be made, by this TON is, as we understand it, to voluntarily course, for our Republican friends, and per- raise the bonds to six per cent., so as to make tion of ground, and have, in conformity, adhaps not. Doubtless they think it may be a friendly gift of the one hundred and five vised the writers that they will receive from made. Very well. The people are rich. The thousand dollars per annum to the bondhold. ing the session by such a course.

---Ex-Governor Wright.

change in our legation at Berlin, cannot be considered a happy one. Mr. Judd, of Illinois, pecuniary anairs; taxes will begin to nairass questing those who wish to exhibit, and have who has lately been recalled, is a thorough them; evil days for us, we fear, will come, and not made application, to send in their applirespect, even where he is not sufficiently gifts to be paid with taxes. Perhaps we do can be received, known to excite a warmer feeling. In his not understand the subject. We should be method that I trust by the time needful legisplace, Gov. Wright, a worn-out politician of glad to be informed on it. If we do under- lation is finished the allotments can be made at well known in Prussia, having served as our stand it rightly, we apprehend it is worth once, and plans, catalogues and reports sent well known in Prussia, having served as our representative there during the acministration thinking about. We would like to be informed commissioner within the extended time they of President Pierce. A man of weak mind, by what law of finance a thing we are very will be able to allow the United States. I beg without either education or talent, he is offener | ignorant about | raising interest from two and | to eall your particular attention to the impordental circumstances ever lifted him into pro- a half to six per cent. will not increase the afficients of ground. This in reminence as a public man, and in his present taxes. situation he may not inaptly be compared to the ass in the lion's skin. I know very well that he stood firmly on the right side during upon the hypothesis that the Governor is right but in character they should comprise a full the rebellion, when plenty of our Democratic in holding that the debt is not due. If he is industry, art and science. To make these sepoliticians were led off into the abyss of sees- wr mg in this, and the debt really be due at lections, and the allotments of space for them, him in a place where sound judgment and a

Governor Hamilton and General Sheridan State. are reported at loggerheads in Texas; the former desiring to arraign certain offenders. whom he has imprisoned, before a military sure in toto. Under the ruling of General Grant, not long since, Hamilton will, of course, the idea, on account of the excessive high tant part of the work.

N. M. Beckwith,

Newspapers--Tariff. What makes newspapers, the educational rgans of the people, so high, so expensive? alleoes and muslins so high, and we told you was because on every yard you bought be paid over to the New England manufacto build mills for the manufacture of those ar- lowing resolution: tieles here, so that the skinnings might go into

gratitude due to Him who holdeth the destinies of Na- | what makes newspapers so high? It is this strictly to the vindication of equal political same Republican tariff, which lay a tax on rights for all men, regardless of race or color. Our long and bloody civil war is ended, and Peace every subscriber to a newspaper for the bence It is shown that Mr. JORDAN, editor of the fit, not of the United States Treasury, but for Daily and Weekly Gazette, appeared in the has been with us, hiving victories to our armies, and the benefit of the paper manufacturer. When house, who asked to make a statement, when Mr. GAY sells us paper on which to print the he was invited forward, and stated that he ex-HERALD for a day, and we pay him one or two pected to devote his paper to the advocacy of hundred dollars above a fair price for the equal political rights for the colored people, quantity purchased, that sum does not go into before the people and the Legislature, and ofloss of many of our brave soldiers who have given their United States Treasury, but into his pocket; fered to print, in the weekly edition of the lives as a sacrifice for their country, yet the return of an and he has a legal right to it, because the tar- Gazette, the proceedings of the Convention many thousands to their homes from bloody fields, made | iff has raised the price so high on the free of charge; when the following resolution Mustrious by their valor, is a source of joy to all. The larticle that we can get it no cherp- was adopted: future is fall of hope for the enduring peace and prost er elsewhere; and he, of course, will get Resolved. That this Convention tender our perity of the State, and illimitable prospects for national the highest price he can; and we have to thanks for his kind offer to advocate our rights.

get back the extra sum we had to pay for and print, free of charge, our proceedings, and the paper out of you, gentle reader, or sub- his paper; and for publishing the call for this not only with castom, but the convictions of duty, I do scriber, or we shall soon go to the wall. You. Convention, free, we feel ourselves under many the consumer, pay the black mail levy at last, obligations to him.

the American paper-maker; in fact that the premium on gold would not only keep down any heavy importation, but would also pre- agreed to, and the following Committee apvent the importer of the foreign article from pointed to have the minutes printed; Messrs, greatly underselling him. The gold premium Walden, Brown and Lankford. In this, it the act creating the Freedmen's Bureau. per cent, to the manufacturer, but when you | seems to us, the Convention acted as mean as add to this twenty per cent, more of duty pay- n - s. the in gold, and equivalent to about thirty But our neighbor of the Journal looks out ttle too much of a good thing? that we want revenue; yet this tariff on submit the following statistics, to-wit: rinting paper produces no revenue, for the ngle and conclusive reason that it is prohibtory, and so no printing paper is imported. arch how to rule successfully, the method later | We have it from the highest authority that not ten thousand dollars of revenue has been ouses in the last four years. Your revenue under

ing up your tariff for protection instead of enue, your golden eggs are no longer forth- a Christian Legislature. the inordinate price demanded for printing pa- One of four destinics awaits the negro. newspaper that makes the consumer (and evry man who takes a newspaper is a consumer | pay more than double the rates current before is the constitution of Liberia. Or: cans have adopted Machiaver, as their textback in nolitical science. Says the Syracuse other manufacturing enterprise, has its specuto do, Or;
men of the insurrectionary States.' By circuintermediate to show. Paper-making, like every to do, Or;
men of the insurrectionary States.' By circuintermediate to show to do, Or;
the will remain in this country, content to lar No. 15 the President, however, limited to a moting said war, in any way, directly declared. "We had just passed through a war of un- fear of that wholesome competition which habitant. Or;

paralleled magnitude of four years, where comes of free trade, the eastern paper-makers three millions of men and three thousand milup the price of their manufactures. This

The combination succeeded beyond their ex-

Now, we insist that a system of legislation. which offers a direct premium on such monop-dy, by laying a prohibitory protective duty on the article, is dangerous and injurious to the public interest. Congress should be ishamed, if not afraid, to keep a tax which huts out all hope of a reduction in the price Minister to France, and of Commissioner BECKwhich paper is used is to diffuse intelligence mong the people. Let the people, then, take this matter vigorously in hand, and by pourng in remonstrances and petitions to Congress, et that body see which is the popular side of

against them until they are repealed.

the two and a half per cent. Bonds. out her funds to citizens of the State, for reasonable times, at from six to eight per cent. in- possible that the New York commission sonable times, at from six to eight per cent. in- may have allotments of space, drawings, etc., terest, somewhat less, perhaps, than money can, and transmit them to the commi on an average be obtained for from the banks. | Paris before the 31st of January Those funds thus constituted an active capital. Much of those funds is still in the hands of otherwise, to expect that it will be the en-

content that the question should be thus left; three millions of dollars, in New York, at two but the Republicans, distrusting the President and a half per cent, interest, and loans it out taken. Second, The loss of time, consequent The London correspondent of the Chicago tract does not require of us, to the bondholders. cumstance, without departing from the gene-Republican pays the following left-handed | Our people are heavily in debt on draft ral order to which all must conform. These prentices. compliment to Ex-Governor WRIGHT, of this mortgages, etc., and times are already becom- documents will be accompanied by explana- How APPRENTICES SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ing harder; our people will begin, before long, render the work easy. OUR MINISTER AT BERLIN, -The recent more or less of them, to go to the wall in their I would now suggest the expediency of a

In what we have said in this article, we go fited in quantity to the area they are to occupy, vice. sion; but is that a sufficient reason for putting the end of twenty years, then, terrible as we is the work which now develves upon Mr. respectable degree of intelligence are required? believe the impending pecuniary calamities to Derby, and for selections it is not probable that

commission, and the latter opposes the mea- who intended to keep house in Washington to this, and suitable persons be invited to asduring the ensuing session have abandoned sist Mr. Derby for a brief period in this impor- in the various duties of the household, and in

Colored State Convention.

On the 24th ult, a State Convention of colored persons assembled in this city. Their We asked the question a while ago, what made proceedings are published in pamphlet form, and we have received a copy. The Hon. MATHEW R. HULL, a distinguished Republiyou paid from ten to twenty cents to can leader, figured largely. The Convention organized a State Equal Rights League, to be turer. That's why you have to pay so much subordinate to the Equal Rights League of the for muslins and calicoes, and we advised you United States of America, and adopted the fol-

we have, as a nation, been made the recipients of during | might use the fortunes they were thus able to the services of some influential newspaper to defend our claims before the Legislature, or We now propose to answer your question. the organization of an independent newspaper in the state of Indiana, which shall be devoted

The Cincinnati Commercial, a very leading It further appears that, notwithstanding Republican paper, is getting tired of being all this, "Cur colored fellow-citizens" gave the thus plundered by the tariff. We make some pay job of the Convention to the Journal, for extracts from a long editorial on the subject it is printed that the Negotiating Committee reported that the editor of the Daily Journal "We have conclusive evidence that the would print the proceedings in pamphlet form taking off the duty would not seriously injure (common pamphlet size), for one dollar and

you may better understand the real condition The cry of the advocates of a high tariff is of our people, and the justice of our claim, we 1. Actual taxation paid by colored

persons annually in the State, 2. We have in Church and School ollected on this article from all our custom- Notwithstanding the disadvantages we labor which this property has been sold cannot be would cover the land with manufacturing, tariff is a prolific goose, and lays golden eggs. + "

We have heretofore referred to the fact that Yes; "Christian Legislature," undoubtedly, with the Agent of the State as will enable him ural expression of the popular sentiment," per is the principal item in the production of a | 1. He will migrate to Africa, where he can property remaining unsold has been adver- finally passed; vote, and a white man is not allowed to. Such | tised for sale on the 6th of December next.

ruption, &c., were oftener successful in govern- the war. That this enormous advance is not | 2. He will migrate to Mexico, or some of the ing than honest, straightforward dealings, wholly unnecessary, and does not represent countries south of that, where the majority of southern States embraced in the term taban- the late partnership or Confederacy of States. merely the natural and legitimate increase of price growing out of the increased scarcity and the population is African, and take his chance doned lands' used in that act, were turned styled the Confederate States of America, for price growing out of the increased scarcity and the population is African, and take his chance over to the officers of the Bureau for distribution among the loyal refugees and the freed-

will obtain, equal political rights, and finally had token the oath of allegiance, were allowed thereof, or from passing any law for that pur-

It is sometimes said that high prices procavenous for more. Indifferent to the com- living trebles, labor does not more than double; table methods of influence which "the lobby" man, because the high price of living runs on application to the officer assigned to that Legislature hereafter to assemble from making appropriations of money for the payment of appropriations of money for the payment of if Washington knows so well how to use. We against him while he may not be able to labor. Special duty. The orders to carry this decision into effect will be forwarded to your Ex. he prayer of many thousands of petitioners. If he is sick; if he goes on a visit to a friend, or from among the people, and the almost unani-mous protest of the press. The bill for the bolition of the paper duty, which had passed to relaxation and amusement; if he rests a mo-he House by a heavy majerity, was defeated meet; if it rains or snows so that he is compelled to lie by, the high prices of living run

The French Exhibition.

of knowledge, for almost the sole purpose for wirm relative to the French Exhibition of

LEGATION OF THE U. S., PARIS, NOV. 2. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt your despatch No. 284, with an enclosure, which I am advised of the appointment of It is the interest of all men to make as much J. C. Derby, Esq., of New York, as agent for money as they can. But the inordinate gain the French Universal Exibition of 1867, to which comes of an absolute monopoly of the serve in the United States. I also have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter this day remen at the expense of all others, is not a ceived from Mr. Beckwith commissioner of the legitimate gain. Laws which foster such elas- exibition for the United States, residing at ses are not equal laws, and it is the plain duty | Paris, from the tener of which it would appear of intelligent men everywhere to agitate desirable that American wishing to exibit, should be notified as soon as possible to send in their applications with specifications to Mr. Derby, instead of sending them to Mr. Beck-Conversion of the State Funds into with. The reasons for giving this direction are ufficiently disclosed in Mr. Buckwith note. 1 The practice of the State has been to loan | would suggest also that exhibitors be notified at the same time to make their reports as soon as possible that the New York commissioners

It may be also destrable that the public be

I am, sir, your obedient servannt, JOHN BIGELOW. MR. BECKWITH TO MR. BIGELOW.

among exhibitors, as suggested to you in my preparations can be made, pending the needful

tion in a brief space of time afterward. I have, therefore, transmitted to Mr. Derby eighteen letters, comprising all applications for tions to be considered in making the distributhe freedmen. Mr. Derby, in due time, definite advices of the

result of their applications, tions and informations which will, I hope,

The work will be so far advanced by this

any one man could be as competent as the sevbe, we are for maintaining the faith of the eral he has chosen. When the applications are all in, and the work prepared, the selections and appointments, which must proceed to-gether will occupy but little time. The atten-It is stated that a number of Congressmen tion of the Government, I trust, will be given

indian Summer. Clothed in royal robes the woodland, Scarlet-hued, and gold, and green;

Green and golden carpets cover All the brown earth thickly over-Fairest that were ever seen. And the Autumn's mystic seeming As a sweet, prophetic dreaming, With fond fancies teeming. Weaves around its magic spell; As its lullings, low and lazy, And its dim airs, soft and hazy,

And its gentle, soothing murmurs Many a tale of wonder tell. For a witchery is ringing Over forest, field and hill, And a music-burdened cohrus, Breaking in a thousand echoes, Bears its music burden still.

Dallying with dishevelled tresses, Now the west wind gently presses On a fever heated brow, And with soothing, sweet caresses, Whispers lovingly and low,

O! the world is full of beauty.

In these dreamy days I sing; All envailed in tender sadness Sweeter than the summer's gladness, Sweeter than the bud and blooming Of the beautiful bright spring.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. Report of the State Agent on Aban-doned Lands in South Carolina---The New Freedmen's Code---The Duty of the Southern People in the

SOUTH CAROLINA. dent the condition of the "abandoned lands" in South Carolina, and how long it will before owners of such lands will be restored to As far as the action of the Gevernment of be divided into three classes;
"I. The lands taken and sold under the proamendment of February 6, 1863.

General Sherman's orde been disposed of. The only step with regard not bring trouble on the commonwealth. over - - - - 825,000 00 for a list of property so sold, which I will pub- sentiment we have every interest of our peo

consultation among themselves and conference | tection to induce these results must be the natby the act creating the Freedmen's Bureau, contracted or incurred by the State of Georgia, and subsequent orders, all the lands in the either as a separate State or as a member of high prices and hard times, and freed from all enjoy civil rights, and remain a peaceable in- very great extent the disastrons consequences rectly, be and the same are hereby declared of this enactment. By that order, all persons | null and void, and the Legislature is hereby who had received special pardons, and all who, under the provisions of the general amnesty, edging or paying the same debts, or any par-

be exterminated in civil contests, and by starly organized, and had two chief objects; first,
to prevent any reduction or repeal of the paper
dairy.

One Mode in Which High Prices
that the price of their manufactures. This be exterminated in civil contests, and by starto regulate the price of paper; and second,
to prevent any reduction or repeal of the paper
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One Mode in Which High Prices
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dairy and der No. 45, was issued, instructing General during said war, from taxation and other sectations; they "regulated" the price of duced by an inflated currency, do not operate tend the orders necessary to their restoration. The sources of revenue, were amply sufficient for the orders necessary to their restoration. cached, at one time, twenty-seven cents per to the disadvantage of the man who lives by At present, therefore, all the lands in the State of the State, and for the payment of all its expound—three times the price before the war.
The owners of papermills rapidly accumulated large fortunes. All the members of the league made so much money as to render them point of fact, for generally, when the price of mot included in General Sherman's order, will select the war.

In the datas in the State of the State of the State of the United States Government, expenses incident to a state of peace, and as the price of articles of living. This is not true in point of fact, for generally, when the price of not included in General Sherman's order, will war, it is therefore the judgement, ordinance war. not included in General Sherman's order, will war, it is therefore the judgement, ordinance be recovered upon application to the Commisplaints of their customers, and contemptuous but suppose the wages of labor to rise in equal sioner of the Bureau in the State, upon proof of the State incurred during said war shall be of parden, either special or general, under the ongress and its Committee of Ways and proportion to the means of fiving, still it is of pardon, either special or general, under the considered, held and treated as debts incurred Mans by all the familiar and not over-creditable methods of influence which "the lobby" greatly to the disadvantage of the labering amnesty proclamation; and the lands included in the order will be restored by nothing herein contained shall prevent any

> cellency so soon as I receive the official the 19th of January, 1861, where it shall be He concludes his report as follows: "I cannot conclude this report without ex- with any purpose of aiding or assisting the ressing to your Excellency, and through you | prosecution of the late war against the United to the Legislature, my profound sense of what this State owes to the wisdom and courage of

gestion-in the considerate attention given to the in whole or part, and are hereby wholly the interests I was instructed to represent-in prohibited from being paid, even though oriwas authorized to pursue, I found still further vidence of that sincere desire to aid the State in her trying position, which I feel it my duty thus gratefully to acknowledge.

THE NEW FREEDMAN'S CODE. The report of the special commission ap-pointed by Gov. Perry under authority of the late convention, for the purpose of preparing and reporting "what laws will be nece and proper, in consequence of the alterations made in the fundamental law; and especially to prepare and submit a code for the regulation of labor, and the protection and govern-ment of the colored population of the State," is now in the hands of the judiciary committee where it will be apt to stay for ten days at least, as it is very voluminous and affects fundamentally the minutest relations existing between the colored people of the State and their former masters, and between the colored peo- gain in the city

One of the first things the commission does s to draw the distinction between the negro and the white man, and to define their positions. Thus: "All free negroes, mulattoes and citizens of the State, we suppose, though we deavors of the Commissioners to receive as mestizoes, all freedmen and freed woman, and have not posted ourselves definitely as to the complete a representation of the art and in- all descendants, through either sex, or any of be exempt! Another year will open the eyes facts on this point. If we understand the that purpose it will be necessary for them to color, except that every such descendant who for sale very low, and on time, except one-third. of the farmer, the common laboring man, and Governor, he is in favor of collecting in this make selections of representative articles in may have of Caucassian blood seven-eighths or THE RIGHTS OF THE FREEDMEN.

other rivet in their chains, and their hands | verting it into dead capital. Now, whatever that this guiding principle of having a com- slaves are made inapplicable to persons of known as the "Blake Orchard." we have any should be color; and although such persons are not enin the hands of eastern capitalists, constitutes known early, both to aid in bringing about titled to social or political equality with white such a desirable result, and to prevent need persons, they shall have the right to acquire, terms, being among the best situated in those states. Jefferson Davis Again.

So much active capital for our people at two About the last article of the political stock

About the last article of the political stock

They have given us the Army and Navy Departments have some tracts; to enjoy the fruits of their labor; to sue Washington street, for plats and particulars. in trade of our Republican friends is JEFFER- money, active capital, and taken our bonds, novelties appropriate for this exposition, and and be sued; and to receive protection under SON DAVIS. After GARRISON, CHASE and dead capital. If then we collect in from our coming from those quarters would be likely to rights and remedies respecting persons and lightly. property; and all duties and liabilities under laws civil and criminal, which apply to white persons are extended to persons of color, subject to certain modifications,

THE RELATIONS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE are fully established, insisted on and protect-Where the freedmen have more than one municated to me, I have to-day placed myself wife at present, (which is more the rule than done with him is partly a legal question and The operation proposed, and the effect of it, in correspondence with J. C. Derby, an agent the exception in South Carolina) they are repartly an Executive one. The Democrats are may be thus stated. The State borrows say first, a general letter placing before him the up and do the committed by the state of the up and do the committed by the state of the up and do the committed by the state of the up and do the committed by the state of the up and do the committed by the state of the up and do the committed by the up and do the up

MARRIAGE AMONG THE FREEDMEN. It is made a misdemeanor for any one to perform the ceremony of marriage among the freedmen and freedwomen, unless the party of published letter, of the 30th of July, where the former sex has attained the age of 21, and of the latter 18. Paupers cannot intermarry ces, legislative resolutions, etc., with the view. | bonds at two and a half per cent., to the hold- legislation to complete the work of distribu. | Apprentices cannot marry during their term

of service. THE RELATION OF PARENT AND CHILD is established beyond civil, as it makes the father responsable for the support of all his Indianapolis Insurance Co. outside clamor, up to the bloody point. Per- lars. Now, the proposition of Governor Mon. up to this date. I have desired him to place children, whether born to him of one wife or he letters on record, as a part of the applica- | of a thousand. (This is particularly heavy on

MASTER AND APPRENTICE. The father or mother of the little "freeds" may bind them to any respectable white or CAPITAL - - - \$200,000 tax-payers can well afford to pay for prolong- ers, instead of using it for State purposes. I shall now propage, as early as possible, the colored person capable of making a contract Turn it any way you may, the proposition plans and drawings by which Mr. Derby will until they have attained acertain age—twentycomes to this: The State proposes to vote a grabe governed in making the allotments, and one in the male and eighteen in the females.

Office, Odd Fellows' Hall, North Penn. St., tuity, in the shape of interest, which the con-

BY THEIR MASTERS. The master or mistress shall teach the appecuniary affairs; taxes will begin to harrass notice, authorized by the Government, reother useful trade, profession or business which shall be specified in the instrument of apprenticeship, shall furnish him with whole-oLIVER T USEY, AQUILLA JONES, Sen., American, gifted with remarkable keenness, discretion and judgment, with elegant but unpertending manners, and always commands pretending manners, and always commands of the people to raise interest to make applications of the time, apprenticeship, shall furnish him with whole-cations to Mr. Derby, with a limit of the time, in the notice, beyond which no applications its of industry, honesty and morality, and government. ern and treat him with humanity and discretion, and if there be a school within a convenient distance in which colored children are taught, shall send him to school at least six weeks in every year of his apprenticeship, after

he shall reach the age of ten years. THE RIGHTS OF THE MASTER. The master shall receive the earnings of the ality is the formation in embryo of the exhibition. The selections of products will be lim- prentice or recapture him if he departs his ser-

THE RIGHTS OF THE APPRENTICE.

The apprentice may summons the master be-

fore a district judge and have him mulcted in fines and costs if he neglects his duties to him. or unlawfully restraints him, and has the right a sue for damages. Persons who contract with freedmen must be known as masters, the freedmen contracting as servants. The master may discharge his servant for willful disobedience of the lawful order of himself or of his agent, habitual negli-

the week, promptly answer all calls, and obey and execute all lawful orders and commands of the family in whose service they are em-

Hon, O. A. Lochrane has published a letter declining the nomination for Congress, in his district, on account of his inability to take the test oath. He indulges, however, in some general remarks on the course that should be pursued by the State, and in the course of his etter says:

"I am afraid that in our sudden elevation from the troubles by which we have been surcounded, we have lost sight of the obstacles that lie in our path, and take too hopeful a prespect of our political condition; and our rejection at the hands of Congress, it is believed, would only result in remitting us back to our present status. The President has not, and may not, by proclamation, recognized us as States, in our election of Governors and Congressmen; indeed, indications point to the solution of an experiment, in this matter, rather than the acknowledgment of a constitutional right, and our rejection will carry an implied power in Congress, over our people, to be felt in the passage of laws to govern us in the erection of tribunals to administer the laws, and officers of their selection. "The President has done everything man could do, to aid our restoration to law and civil Government; he has battled against sentiment and prejudice, to lift us on our feet, and elothe us with State organizations, for the

preservation of society, and over fields still

wet with blood; he has protected a new or-

ganization of industry, and removed all that

could possibly be taken away from our midst,

that could revive unpleasant memories.

"He has fought for us the battle of State squality without one Southern hand to help. Hon. Wm. H. Prescott, who was appointed by Governor Perry to ascertain from the Presiservatism with him, and whose record is an argument against his policy, and assertion of our loyalty? We may be loyal to law by the their property, has made his report. He says: effort of obedience-loyal to the Government by acquiescence to its power. But the illusthe United States, during the late civil disturb- stration of loyalty we must give to attest sinmees, is concerned, the lands in this State may cerity, must be seen in the men we select to utter our sentiments. To be national is an es-sential of loyalty, and yet nationality is not the isions of the tax act of June 7, 1862, with its best passport to office. The sentiment we express in the selection of men who, up to a Carpet, Wall Paper Gold and Silver Watches, "2. The lands styled 'abandoned lands' in few months ago, denounced any one favoring reconstruction, with the most vituperative "3. The lands set apart for occupation by epithets, is too well known at the North to be misunderstood, and they are not the men I As to the first class, I felt that the questions | would prefer to go before the next Congress, involved were of so grave and complicated a with the hope of being admitted. In other per cent, in currency, we submit whether this for the main chauce. The Convention say: That character that immediate relief was scarcely to words, they are not the proper men to urge be expected; and as the Attorney General, the harmony and reconstruction. Their record chief law officer of the Government, was ab- will not invite sympathy or conciliation, and sent from Washington, I deemed it best not to | while with these men my kindest feelings are ask their consideration until the others had invoked, I deplore the policy, and hope it will to these lands which I have taken was to apply "We have too much at stake to include in lish as soon as received, for general informa- ple suspended; the future of Georgia may be property over - - - - 60,000 00 tion. Believing that the legislation under made bright; capital could be brought in that sustained, and that, at any rate, relief can be while immigration could be induced that 3. In the city of Indianapolis we have over afforded in these cases where the Government would give permanency to labor, and stimubut when you have killed the goose, by serew- 500 children from 5 to 18 years of age, and pro- was the purchaser, I deem it proper at present late the industrial interests; we could be in a hably in the State over 2,000 unprovided for by | merely to suggest to the parties interested such | few years the Empire State South. But pro-

> ed for sale on the 6th of December next, Be it Ordained by the People of Georgia.
>
> "As to the other classes, you are aware that, in Convention Assembled, That all the debts made clearly to appear that such claim was Curtains, Window Shades. founded upon a consideration disconnected

States, and not incidental to a state of war.

3. Be it further ordained, That all bills, Now, we insist that a system of legislation, which not only permits a small number of annufacturers, by combining to dictate the price of an article of prime necessity, but of a year. Paper money is ultimate ruin to it was surface of what states, and not incidental to a state of war.

3. Be it further ordained, That all bills, short spell of sickness will consume the savings of a year. Paper money is ultimate ruin to it was surface of what states, and not incidental to a state of war.

3. Be it further ordained, That all bills, short spell of sickness will consume the savings of a year. Paper money is ultimate ruin to it was surface of what states, and not incidental to a state of war.

3. Be it further ordained, That all bills, short spell of sickness will consume the savings of a year. Paper money is ultimate ruin to currency, or on a contingency or contingencies "In the readiness with which I was permit-ted to lay before him your Excellency's sug-er happen, have ceased to be debts at all, eithe just and kindly appreciation of the diffi- ginally issued for other purposes than that of culties with which the State was surrounded— carrying on the said war, or aiding or establishing it, directly or indirectly.

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